

The Terminal boosts and advertises Richmond, directly increasing your property values.

RICHMOND TERMINAL

The Terminal is the oldest newspaper in Richmond and has the confidence and support of pioneers.

Vol. XV

RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918

No. 26

Says England Is Not The England of Old

War Has Wrought Wonderful Changes Everywhere

Mrs. J. C. Osfield, Albany Woman, Describes Some Conditions Over There As She Saw Them

Mrs. J. C. Osfield, who recently arrived from England, in describing war conditions there, is to be commended for her patriotism and good judgment in not giving out information for publication that would be helpful to the despicable Huns in their terrible work of destruction of life and property.

But she has seen the effects of air raids, the loyalty, self-sacrifice and suffering of the English people, who are grit clean through and will never give in until victory is won by the allies.

The long trains of wounded constantly arriving, the anxious, waiting crowds at the railway stations is a pathetic scene, and she says we have no conception of war here in peaceful California.

Mrs. Osfield says although her ship was protected by convoys out of the danger zone, all were life preservers the entire trip across the Atlantic to New York.

Mrs. Osfield is to be congratulated for her work in England in assisting her native country, and is welcomed by a host of Albany and Richmond friends who admire the good quality of her patriotism.

Sugar Limit

The restrictions on sugar consumption limit each member of a family to three pounds a month, and will be rigidly enforced. See ration card issued by the food administration.

Statements by those who use sugar for canning must be filed with the local administrator at the end of each week. It is best to go slow on sugar now for awhile.

Russell Acquitted

Charlie Russell won out in his trial in regard to minors playing pool, or anything else, in his place. Russell is a law abiding man, and would like to see the Richmond ordinance conform with the consistent and uniform laws of other bay cities.

Four Men Are Killed in Gas Explosion Wednesday

The explosion of natural gas in the East Bay Water Co. tunnel, in which four men were instantly killed Wednesday afternoon, was caused by the men striking a pocket 1500 feet from the entrance of flume and about 300 feet from the surface at the top of the hill.

The locality is where former prospectors have sunk wells in quest of oil.

The western entrance to the flume is near the base of the hills in Contra Costa county a few yards from Albany's boundary line.

In Town Today

B. P. O. E.'s registered with Charlie Annett, as follows:
E. R. Lovett, U. S. N., Mare Island, Cal.
S. Fleisher, Los Angeles.
S. L. Goldman, San Francisco.

SPORTING EVENTS

Richmond vs. Marines at First street grounds Sunday. This will be one of the best exhibitions in the season's schedule.

The Marine band of 67 pieces will furnish music for Sunday's game.

Jack Johnson, ex-heavyweight champion, now in Madrid, Spain, wants to join the U. S. army. He says he would die fighting for the U. S.

Bavard Long of Richmond is on Base Hospital No. 47's second team. He is substitute 3d baseman for the first team among the Pros and Semis.

Looks Like the Ocean Waves

A camouflaged steamer docked at a Richmond wharf Tuesday. It was a work of art in disguising. Hun submarines would find it difficult to draw a bead on this craft.

Cryan Goes North

J. E. Cryan will close his pool and billiard parlor for the war period and will go to Humboldt county and work for a lumber company.

Send the Soldier Boys
The Terminal Newspaper

Birdmen Come Flying Over

Two birdmen from the Mather flying school near Sacramento were seen from the east Albany hills encircling old Mt. Diablo yesterday. These flights are being made by new aviators under instruction in the art of flying.

Motorcycle Stolen

A motorcycle was stolen Sunday night from the garage of John Alfieri at Talbot and Main street, opposite the schoolhouse. The machine had a tricycle attachment for carrying an extra passenger. This was detached by the thieves and ditched in the creek near the Santa Fe track between Portland and Garfield. There is a good clew to the thieves, as they were seen by neighbors.

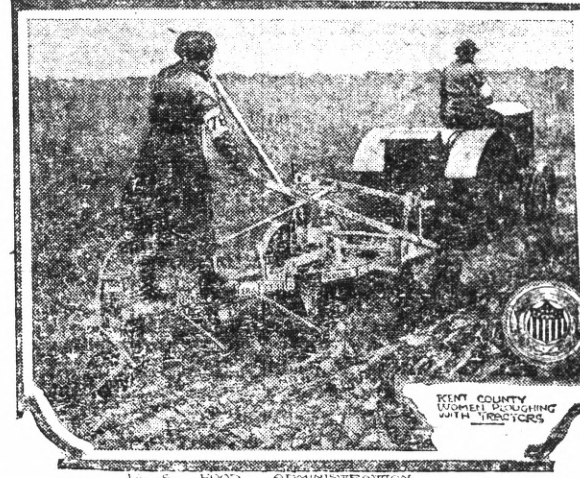
Shoe Shop Fire

George Sarukas Shoe repairing shop had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire Sunday night when an incendiary attempt was made in the rear of the building. In a few minutes the flames would have been in flames along with the Schrader building adjoining, corner 3d and Macdonald and Brach's building adjoining on the east. A passerby discovered the blaze and turned in an alarm. The department soon had the flames extinguished.

New Treasurer

W. L. Ballenger was formally installed treasurer of Elks Lodge 1251 Tuesday night vice J. W. Wier, resigned. Mr. Wier is preparing to leave Richmond, having been transferred to a Southern California city.

English Women guaranteeing next Year's Food Supply



WILL HAVE TALES TO TELL

Undoubtedly Crews of Submarines Have Seen Many Strange Sights in Depths of Ocean.

When the war is over many interesting revelations will probably be gathered from the statements of many of the crews of the submarines that ply up and down under the surface and go down onto the bottom of the sea, as told in Boys' Life, the boy scouts magazine. Many strange sights flit past the eye of the lookout in the conning tower when the vessel is deep down. But strangest and most melancholy are the glimpses he gets of sunken ships resting on the bed of the ocean.

In the North sea, which is shallow in comparison with other great expanses of salt water, they form a danger to the underwater craft, which may sometimes only avert collision by a quick turn of the wheel.

But sunken ships in the deep sea, such as the Pacific and the Indian ocean, only go down a certain distance, no matter what their build or how ponderous their cargo. The idea popular among seafarers and certain scientists is that, having reached a certain stratum in those tremendous depths, they then drift about, slowly disintegrating, derelicts of the depths, swarming with strange denizens.

Star Shells and Army Notes

Write a cheerful letter to that soldier over there. He will appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Gilbert Lorenzana of 109 Ohio has joined the Liberty army and leaves Tuesday for Camp Kearney.

Each soldier consumes in supplies and food the equivalent of his own weight every three days. Buy more war savings stamps.

James E. Somerville, molder at Hall-Scotts, has enlisted in the marine corps at Mare Island. Jim is a good musician and will soon be a member of the marine band.

Lester Morford, seaman, has returned from San Pedro where he was with the naval reserves. Lester was reluctant to leave the service, but was discharged on account of a bad arm.

"Fat" Raymond, whom everybody likes, and who writes occasionally to Tom Marks from over there, says he received a Richmond Terminal and the home news had the effect of "pepping" him up and making him feel that he wasn't forgotten.

New Block

B. J. Neill is reported to be making preparations to build a business block at Macdonald and Ninth street.

"Foul Play"

Baseballs, bats and athletic equipment to the amount of \$30,000 sent by the Y. M. C. A. to Americans overseas, were lost when the steamer carrying them was torpedoed last month.

THE TERMINAL, oldest newspaper in Richmond.

Candidates For Coming Fall Election Awaken

While a Number of Incumbents Are "Safe at the Home Plate," There May Be Some "Left on Third Base."

Special Correspondence to Richmond Terminal.

As the primary election is to be held August 27, there may be some "rapid firing" before the close of the campaign, if present indications are to be taken as evidence.

It is true that the winning of the war should have precedence as the "paramount issue," but the importance of selecting public officials whose terms of office extend from two to six years should receive the attention of the entire people if the best timber is to be chosen to represent and serve the public.

The personnel of the county courthouse, it is conceded, will remain about "status quo," and why shouldn't it?

Now, there's the "Little General" (Sheriff R. R. Veale), small of stature but strong on executive ability, especially fitted by serving Contra Costa county nearly a quarter of a century. Have you "got anything on him?" Not yet. He is the choice of the people of Contra Costa county. The election returns have always verified this statement.

And then there are others. For example, Martin Joost, the county tax collector. You can't beat him for the position "he so ably fills. We should say, "efficient," but it has been suggested by one of our prominent political writers and critics that this overworked commercial term be laid aside awhile and given a chance to cool off. Tax Collector Joost has systemized his office and surrounded himself with expert and courteous assistants. Deputy "Jimmy" Hoey being one of the best known and popular young men in the state.

County Supt. of Schools Hanlon is conceded to be a good man for the place, thoroughly competent, a diplomat and a progressive along education lines. Years of experience and his natural adaptability to the duties of the office should keep him on the job. Supt. Hanlon will serve another term.

County Clerk Jasper Wells has no opposition whatever for his job, and it would be difficult for any aspirant to get a "look-in" should he or she cast their headgear in the ring. The people of Contra Costa county cannot improve on the services rendered by Clerk Wells, and will take no chances in even mentioning a competitor for this office.

And there's County Auditor A. N. Sullenger, who had three daughters graduate from the high school this month. Just think of the "expense" bill he had for gowns for those girls. But that doesn't interfere with the duties of the auditor. Every detail of this office is taken care of by Expert A. N. Sullenger, who is the choice of the people and will continue right on being the choice.

County Treasurer J. Rio Baker will have no opposition. Why should he? Isn't he an honest man? Diogenes, the Greek philosopher, never came to Martinez, or he would have found what he was searching for.

Now there is Mike Hurley, the county recorder, an old-time printer, who carries the proper credentials to prove his loyalty to the I. T. U., who will remain where he is "making out papers" for another term. Who ever heard a "kick" on Mike? Nobody.

Public Administrator Charles E. Daley will succeed himself without opposition, for there is no one who can conduct this variety of "clearing-house for people's troubles" better than Chas.

However, there will be some battle for the office of district attorney. Incumbent Tom Johnston is a whirlwind finisher in campaign work, but he has a "foeman worthy of his steel" in A. B. Tinning. Tinning is making inroads on the "front line fences" and may go "over the top."

County Assessor George Meese, the man who inaugurated a system in his office that has saved Contra Costa county thousands of dollars, should be sentenced another four-year term—and then some.

For the coroner's job there will be two or three aspirants—Bert Curry (incumbent), J. N. Long and Dr. T. B. Fernandez of Pinole. This trio of popular candidates should make an interesting contest for this important office.

For supervisor the present incumbent, Zeb Knott, will have Mayor W. L. Lane and Judge W. F. Huber to "go against." Here are three "well seasoned vets" in public life. They are all good men, well qualified for the position. Zeb has made good on the job, say his constituents, and should be returned. This race will be watched with interest.

Assemblyman W. E. Calahan is going to have opposition, and this may be the most interesting contest on the boards. It is usually conceded that a candidate should carry his own town, and as Richmond has a large bunch of votes, there is a chance for some popular aspirant to "get busy." It is rumored that H. O. Watson is going to give "Billy" a run. Mr. Watson is an employee of the Standard Oil Co. in Richmond and also a member of Richmond city council. He has a good clean record in a substantial following of friends in the Richmond end of the county who will give him their undivided support.

W. E. Calahan, incumbent, is standing upon his record for reelection. His activity in the lower house at the last session calls for recognition. He has all the qualifications required and the experience. His friends and acquaintances are state-wide, and say he is a sure winner.

THE Terminal Specializes on Candidates' Cards, Cuts, Etc. (See Samples.)

PERSONAL MENTION

A. B. Tinning, candidate for district attorney, was in Richmond Wednesday.

Assemblyman W. E. Calahan of Antioch was in town Tuesday.

At Guernesville

Mrs. Martin J. Kelly and children are spending a vacation at the above popular summer resort. Mr. Kelly received a letter from little John, his first effort in letter writing. For a lad of 6 it can't be beat. Johnny says:

Dear Daddy: I got stung on the nose with a yaller jacket. Gee! my nose has growed orful big. It don't hurt now like it did. We are havin' lots of fun swimmin' an' fishin' and huntin' bears. This is all I kin think of now.

Your loving son, Johnny.

Write "Fun"

Only cheerful letters from home to the boys overseas are the kind to send, according to numerous Y. M. C. A. war work secretaries. A gloomy letter, they assert, lowers morale and does real harm.

Miss Pearl Pynchon of 137 S. Second street is as busy as a bee selling W. S. S., a brand of powder warranted to annihilate the Huns if we keep on buying.

H. C. Capwell Co. Oakland H. C. Capwell Co.

Basement Store

Women's 50c Cotton Vests 29c
Extra Sizes—39c

Not sufficiently perfect to be called "firsts," yet far superior to "seconds." Of fine, soft, closely woven yarn with fancy lace inserts; low neck, sleeveless style—a wonderful bargain at this price.

Men's Athletic Union Suits
Well made of good quality checked nainsook. Very comfortable and durable. Fine for summer wear. Sale Price 59c

New Gingham
The prettiest patterns and color combinations we have ever shown. Fine quality material. Width 32 inches. Price, yard—39c

Jacquard and Tub Silks
Dozens of handsome brocaded and striped patterns in various color combinations. Width 36 inches. Very reasonably priced at, yard—59c

Nainsook
Fine, soft finish. Very reasonable in price. Width 36 inches; 10-yd bolt for—\$2.59

Seamed Sheets
Extra heavy and exceptionally durable sheets. Size 81x90. Basement Sale Price—\$1.29

Alt-Wool Serges
This favorite dress fabric in a good quality. Width 36 inches; colors plum, purple, African brown, navy, black and red. Sale price, yard—98c

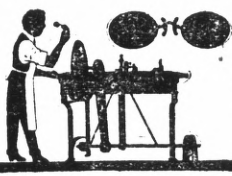
Capwells

Clay, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sts., Oakland

Buy War Saving Stamps

The Terminal Oldest Newspaper in Richmond

Lens Grinding



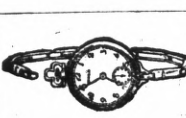
ON THE PREMISES. The eyes examined by a registered Optometrist and Glasses or Spectacles fitted by an expert Optician. This is the service we extend to all who do not see properly.

Isn't this the kind of an establishment you want to trust the care of your eyes to?

F. W. LAUFER

OPTICIAN 4-5-7 Fourteenth Street, bet. Broadway and Washington, OAKLAND

June Weddings Gifts



We are quite prepared to supply your wants for both occasions. The newest patterns to select from.

WATCHES and JEWELRY
For the Graduate—Silver, Cut Glass and Pottery for the Bride

A. F. Edwards 1227-29 BROADWAY OAKLAND

GOLD & SILVERSMITH Established 1879

World's News of the Past Week

War News of Week

TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS

The Austrian losses in their offensive on the Italian front exceed 120,000 men, according to a dispatch to La Liberté from Rome, quoting the correspondent of the Corriere de Italia.

Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Premier, left Vienna at mid-day June 21 for Austrian headquarters to submit the resignation of his cabinet to Emperor Charles, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Zurich.

The first American aviators to fly on the Italian front went June 20, on a bombing expedition and succeeded in blowing two holes in a new Austrian bridge across the Piave river. The commander of the Italian aviation camp expressed satisfaction with the work of the Americans. The aviation forces on this front are displaying the most intense activity.

A dispatch to the Temps from Geneva says the Austrian Government has decided to put Vienna and other large cities on half the present bread ration, in order to ameliorate the conditions in Galicia and Bohemia. These conditions are so bad, the Temps quotes the Vienna Neu Freie Presse as saying, that railroad and other strikes can only be averted by such a measure.

Italian forces June 20 continued their counter offensive on the Piave river front. In the region of Fagare and Zenson, and gained further ground from the Austro-Hungarians, the Italian War Office announced. "For the first time," the statement says, "our airmen and those of our allies had as their companions during American flights, who as soon as they arrived at the front wished to participate in the battle."

The correspondent at Frankfurt of the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant says it is reported from Lemberg that the disturbances there are assuming an anti-Semitic character. There has been rioting in the last few days, the correspondent says, at Lemberg, Stryl, Veliokha and elsewhere in Galicia, and it has led to great excesses. A Jewish organization for self-defense has taken action, it is added, to end the disturbances.

The American forces northwest of Chateau Thierry Friday morning, June 21, further straightened their line by a series of small but brilliantly executed attacks on the north side of Belleau wood. American artillery, at midnight, poured an avalanche of projectiles into the wood to the east of Chateau Thierry, where aerial photographs had shown there was a host of German troops and much enemy material. The enemy undoubtedly was severely punished.

The leading American ace in the French flying corps, First Lieutenant Frank L. Baylies, of New Bedford, Mass., is missing after an unequal fight with four German machines. On June 17, Lieutenant Baylies, with Sergeants Dubonnet and Macart, of the Stock Exchange, while patrolling, sighted four single seater German airplanes. The Germans attacked Baylies simultaneously. The enemy had the advantage of position and number. Baylies attempted to take the offensive but his machine caught fire and fell six miles within the German lines.

New bread riots started Thursday night, June 20, in the Favoriten and Brigittenau districts of Vienna and there are now more than 150,000 unemployed workers on strike in the Austrian capital, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich. An attempt to attack the German Embassy in Vienna, according to Vienna correspondents of Munich newspapers, was dispersed by the police. There were many arrests and some persons were injured. There were many cries of "Germany is starving us! Down with Germany!" A statement issued by the Vienna police declares demonstrators held up tramways, broke windows and looted food shops and bakers' carts. At the Municipal Council meeting Herr Neumann, representing the Socialists, denounced the Breist-Litovsk peace as a fraud and said the situation was untenable.

Pastor Russell's Successor Sentenced.
New York.—Joseph F. Rutherford, successor of "Pastor" Russell as head of the International Bible Students Association, and six of his associates were sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for conspiracy to violate the espionage law.

Sunlight Best Disinfectant.
The latest angle on healing that the emergency of the European war has created is the replacement of strong sterilizing substances by plain, ordinary, everyday sunlight.

The rays of Old Sol have been discovered by a French physician to be the very best enemy of infected wounds that nature has to offer.

The bacteria that complicate wounds have been fought by acids and cleaning liquids of many descriptions and degrees of strength. Carbolic acid is one of the most rigorous of methods used, although cauterization by a hot branding iron is the most heroic.

Inspirational Data.
Eleven presidents of the United States had no more than a common school education.

A Practical Orator.
"That last speech of yours was a classic."
"I'm afraid so," replied Senator Borah.
"You don't seem gratified."
"I feel complimented, but apprehensive. As a rule a classic is something that people admire but don't understand."

How to Turn the Trick.
The young woman complained that no one seemed interested in her.
"My child," said the sage, "you should show interest in other people, and then they'll get interested in you because you seem interested in them."

MARINES TEST NEW LIFE-SAVING SUITS

F. Menier demonstrated with the assistance of a squad of U. S. Marines, that his water dress suit, designed for use aboard vessels crossing the war danger zone, was a success. The tests were made in San Francisco bay. The inventor will leave for Washington in a few days to offer his invention to the authorities. Donning the suits, several of the Marines hopped into the bay and remained afloat for a considerable length of time.



THE STUDY OF THE GREAT WAR

A TOPICAL OUTLINE, WITH EXTENSIVE QUOTATIONS AND READING REFERENCES

BY SAMUEL B. HARDING

Professor of European History in Indiana University

ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Continued From Last Week)

V.—FAILURE OF DIPLOMACY TO AVERT WAR: GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AT WAR WITH RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

1.—Outline of Events, July 21 to August 6, 1914.

July 21. Secret orders preliminary to mobilization issued in Germany. These measures, including the movement of troops toward the French frontier, continued up to final mobilization. (See Le Messager du 2 Aout, 1914, pp. 14-25; Nineteenth Century and After, issue for June, 1917.)

July 22. Austrian note sent to Serbia.

July 25. Reply of Serbia. Austrian ultimatum quitted Belgrade, severing diplomatic relations.

July 27. Sir Edward Grey proposed a conference in London on the Serbian question. France, Russia, and Italy accepted; Germany refused.

July 28. Austria declared war on Serbia.

July 29. Russian mobilization on the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

July 30. Bombardment of Belgrade. General mobilization in Russia begun.

July 31. Threatening danger of war proclaimed in Germany. Germany sent ultimatums to Russia and to France.

August 1. Orders for general mobilization in France and in Germany. Declaration of war by Germany against Russia. Italy declared that she would remain neutral since "the war was undertaken by Austria, and the consequences which might result, had, in the words of the German ambassador himself, an aggressive object." (British Blue Book, No. 152; Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 107.)

August 2. Occupation of Luxembourg by Germany. Demand that Belgium allow German troops to violate its neutrality.

August 3. Belgium refused the German demand. Germany declared war on France.

August 4. Germany invaded Belgium. Great Britain declared war on Germany. Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.

II.—Proposals for Preserving Peace
1. A conference in London proposed by Sir Edward Grey (July 27). To be composed of the German and Italian ambassadors to Great Britain, as friends of Austria and the French ambassador and Grey himself, as friends of Russia. Its purpose, to discover "an issue which would prevent complications."

"If it is borne in mind how incomparably more difficult problems had been successfully solved by the conference of ambassadors at London during the Balkan crisis, it must be admitted that a settlement between the Austrian demands and the Serbian concessions in July, 1914, was child's play compared with the previous achievements of the London conference." (I Accuse, p. 115.)

The proposal was accepted by Russia, France and Italy. It was declined by Germany (without consulting Austria) on the ground that she "could not call Austria in her dispute with Serbia before a European tribunal." (German White Book; Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 409.) Grey explained that it "would not be an arbitration, but a private and informal discussion;" nevertheless, Austria and Germany continued to decline.

The German proposed (July 25) that France "exercise a moderating influence at St. Petersburg." The French Foreign Minister in reply "pointed out that Germany on her part might well act on similar lines at Vienna, especially in view of the conciliatory spirit displayed by Serbia. (The German) ambassador replied that such a course was not possible, owing to the decision not to interfere in the Austro-Serbian dispute." (Russian Orange Book, No. 28; Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 276.)

Germany proposed direct negotiations between Russia and Austria over the Serbian question (July 27). Austria declined these direct negotiations, even though proposed by her ally. (Was this due to collusion between the two governments?)

The Kaiser (who unexpectedly returned to Berlin on July 24 from a spectator in the Austro-Serbian war) attempted to act as "mediator" between Russia and Austria; but apparently he confined himself to the effort to persuade Russia "to remain a spectator in the Austro-Serbian war without drawing Europe into the most terrible war it has ever seen." (Kaiser to Tsar, July 29, in German White Book, exhibit 22; Collected Diplomatic Documents, pp. 411-2.)

The Tsar proposed, in a personal telegram to the Kaiser (July 29), "to give over the Austro-Serbian problem to the Hague Tribunal." (Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 415.) This telegram omitted from the German White Book.

6. Proposal by Grey (July 29) that Austria should express herself as satisfied with the occupation of Belgrade and the neighboring Serbian territory as a pledge for satisfactory settlement of her demands and should allow the other powers time and opportunity to mediate between Austria and Russia.

King George of England, in a personal telegram (July 30) to the Kaiser's brother, said: "I rely on William applying his great influence in order to induce Austria to accept this proposal. In this way he will prove that Germany and England are working together to prevent what would be an international catastrophe." (Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 539.)

Grey's expressed opinion (July 29) was that "mediation was ready to open to operation by any method that Germany would 'press the button' in the interests of peace." (British Blue Book, No. 84; Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 44.)

7. The German Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, impressed by the prospect of a "world conflagration in which England would go against us, and Italy and Roumania, by all indications, would not be with us," did in fact, on July 30, "urgently and emphatically ask the Vienna Cabinet to consider the acceptance of mediation on the proposed conditions." (Revealed by von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag, November 9, 1918; see McClure, Obstacles to Peace, p. 52.) This belated pressure probably accounts for Austria's changed attitude on August 1.

8. Proposal of Russian Foreign Minister (July 30): "If Austria, recognizing that the Austro-Serbian question has assumed the character of a question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum points which violate the sovereign rights of Serbia, Russia engages to stop her military preparations." (Russian Orange Book, No. 60; Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 288.)

Reply of German Foreign Minister (July 31): "The considered it impossible for Austria to accept our proposal." (Russian Orange Book, No. 62; Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 289.)

9. Second Proposal of Russian Foreign Minister (July 31): "If Austria consents to stay the march of her troops on Serbian territory and if, recognizing that the Austro-Serbian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits the satisfaction which Serbia can accord to the Austro-Hungarian government without injury to her rights as a sovereign state or her independence, Russia undertakes to maintain her waiting attitude." (Russian Orange Book, No. 67; Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 291.)

This proposal remained unanswered.

10. Austria declared (Aug. 1) that she was then "ready to discuss the grounds of her grievances against Serbia with the other powers." (Russian Orange Book, No. 73; Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 293.)

Edward Gray comments: "Things ought not to be hopeless so long as Austria and Russia are ready to converse." (British Blue Book, No. 97.) From July 30 onwards "the tension between Russia and Germany was greater than between Russia and Austria; and the latter an arrangement seemed almost in sight." (British Ambassador at Vienna, in British Blue Book, No. 161; Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 317.)

But it was then too late, as the German military chiefs had already resolved upon war, and were preparing the ultimatum which precipitated the conflict.

III.—German Ultimatum and Declaration of War Against Russia and France.
1. A council of war, held at Potsdam on the evening of July 29, apparently decided definitely to make war on France and Russia.

"Our innermost conviction is that it was on this evening that the decision of war was reached. The 6th of July, before his departure for a cruise on the coasts of Norway, the Kaiser had given his consent to the launching of the Serbian venture. The 29th of July he decided for war." (Le Messager du 2 Aout, 1914, p. 38.)

"People who are in a position to know say that those occupying the leading military positions, supported by the Crown Prince and his retainers, threatened the Emperor with their resignation in case if war were not resolved on." (I Accuse, p. 189.)

of a special edition of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, announcing German mobilization, although shortly disavowed and suppressed, had its effect.

The Tsar assured the Kaiser: "It is far from us to want war. As long as the negotiations between Austria and Serbia continue, my troops will undertake no provocation action. I give you my solemn word thereof." (German White Book; Collected Documents, p. 411.)

For evidence of German mobilization against France beginning as early as July 21, see Nineteenth Century and After, issue for June, 1917. Consult also I Accuse, pp. 194-201; War Cyclopedia, under "Mobilization Controversy."

3. German ultimatum to Russia (July 31, midnight) demanding that the government "suspend their military measures by midday on August 1" (twelve hours).

Declaration of war against Russia at 7:10 p. m. on August 1, following Russia's failure to demobilize. (Russian Orange Book, No. 74; Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 294.)

4. Demand addressed to France (July 31, 7:00 p. m.) as to "What the attitude of France would be in case of war between Germany and Russia." (French Yellow Book, No. 117; Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 224.) In case France promised neutrality, the German ambassador was instructed to demand that Germany be allowed to occupy the fortresses of Toul and Verdun as a guaranty until the close of the war. (Secret dispatch revealed in March, 1918.) At the French Government could possibly grant such terms, the dispatch of July 31 was practically a declaration of war.

The French reply gave no opportunity to present this insulting demand. The French Prime Minister answered (August 1, 1:04 p. m.) that "France would do that which her interests dictated." (German White Book, exhibit 37; Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 294.)

Orders for a general mobilization of the French army were signed at 3:40 p. m. the same day.

Declaration of war by Germany against France followed on August 3. (French Yellow Book, No. 147; Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 240.) This declaration contained charges that France had already violated German territory (e. g., by dropping bombs from airplanes on railway tracks near Nuremberg). These charges are now shown to be falsehoods. (Le Messager du 2 Aout, pp. 130-230; pamphlet entitled: German Truth and a Matter of Fact, London, 1917.)

To avoid possible clashes through hot-headedness of her troops and under-officers, France withdrew her troops 10 kilometers (about six miles) within her own frontiers. On the other hand, German bands repeatedly crossed the French frontier, and even killed a French soldier on French soil before the declaration of war. (French Yellow Book, No. 106.)

Similar falsehoods were inserted in the Austrian declaration of war on Serbia, and in the German declaration of war on Russia. Falsehood and forgery were used with Machiavellian unscrupulousness by Germany in the conduct of her foreign affairs. Compare Blamark's changes in the "Emsa dispatch" at the beginning of Franco-German war and his diabolical pleasure that war with France thus became certain. (Blamark's autobiography, II, p. 101. See War Cyclopedia, under "German Government, Moral Bankruptcy," etc.)

(To Be Continued)

His Status.
"That was a paradoxical steeplojack who fixed the weather sign in the church spire."

"How so?"
"Wasn't he successful in a vane at tempt?"

Golden State News

TERSELY TOLD

San Francisco.—Charles Richard Garneau, 2 1/2 years old, is dead and his brother, Gerald Garneau, 23 months old, is in a serious condition as the result of eating breakfast food which their father, Charles G. Garneau, 105 Arlington street, believes contained poison.

Santa Clara.—The second retreat of the Catholic Laymen's Retreat Association began at the University of Santa Clara Thursday evening, June 20, and it closed Monday morning. Rev. Patrick Poole, president of St. Ignatius University, San Francisco, conducted the retreat. Thirty-six are making the retreat.

Sacramento.—Five saloons within a radius of five miles of Mother Field, United States aviation training camp, fourteen miles from here, have been ordered closed by the Sacramento Board of Supervisors in compliance with President Wilson's special order of February 5 last, establishing a dry zone around all Army and Navy stations.

Berkeley.—Clarence H. Hebert, Berkeley boy, whose mother, Mrs. Mary E. Hebert, resides at 1884 Francisco street, has been severely wounded in action in France, according to notification sent to the mother by the War Department. Hebert was with the Marines and has been in France since July, 1917. He was a private in the 20th company, 5th Regiment, 3rd Battalion. He enlisted two weeks after war was declared.

Petaluma.—The funeral of the late John A. McNear, one of the leading citizens and capitalists of this city, who passed away Wednesday afternoon, June 19, was held from his late home Friday afternoon, June 21. All business houses remained closed during the hour of the funeral. Rev. F. F. Farrington officiated and a large number of friends were present for the services. The interment was at Cypress Hill Cemetery, which McNear had given to the city many years ago.

Berkeley.—Following a conference at the University of California, the "divorce" committee, composed of Charles Mills Gayley, William Carey Jones and Henry Morse Stephens, issued a statement that the university would not eliminate entirely the teaching of German language in the institution. Hundreds of protests have been made to the university because of its announcement of courses in German, and the meeting was to consider the protests and reach a final decision.

Merced.—William G. McAdoo, secretary of the Treasury and Railroad Director General, accompanied by Mrs. McAdoo and Assistant Railroad Director General Oscar Price, went to Wawona June 21, by stage, planning to pass a couple of weeks in the Yosemite National Park resort. The executive has neither a secretary nor a stenographer in the party. He hopes to get rid of a throat ailment, brought on by intensive speaking tours in the recent Liberty Loan campaign.

Stockton.—Bouldin Island, one of the largest of the peat land tracts in the San Joaquin delta, was completely surrounded by levees at 4 o'clock p. m. June 21, by stage, planning to pass a couple of weeks in the Yosemite National Park resort. The executive has neither a secretary nor a stenographer in the party. He hopes to get rid of a throat ailment, brought on by intensive speaking tours in the recent Liberty Loan campaign.

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ACTIVITIES OF THE RED CHEVRON ARMY

Patriotic Organization of Men Who Are Unable to Go to War Should Extend All Over the Country

By ANNIE LAURIE

Here is the pledge of allegiance in the Army of the Red Chevron. Read it over carefully and see if you are not proud to belong to an epoch and to a state which could bring into full flower such a magnificent, such an uplifting and such a preeminently human idea.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE IN THE ARMY OF THE RED CHEVRON

Not yet having been called to active service in the United States Army or Navy, I do voluntarily and to my own free will affiliate myself for "Active Service" in the Red Chevron, to serve until said Red Chevron is officially disbanded, or I am called into the service of the United States government.

I do, therefore, upon oath, swear and affirm that I will do all and each of the following, and that I will endeavor, to the utmost of my ability, to perform each and all of the rules, orders, and mandates in a conscientious manner.

A. To uphold the president of the United States of America and the officers of the government of the United States, county and city in which I live.

B. To defend the United States of America against all and any of its enemies whether they be citizens of foreign lands or of the United States.

C. To obey without question or argument any suggestion or orders issued to me by and through the executive officers of the Army of the Red Chevron, provided only that said orders do not seriously inconvenience my means of livelihood, and that they have for their object the giving of aid and comfort to the United States of America or its allies.

D. To devote my annual vacation to farm labor or war work, should the officers of the Army of the Red Chevron deem that service necessary, and provide that I am not already engaged in agricultural pursuits, and that I am within the draft age and physically able to perform manual labor.

E. To observe in my own home and surroundings all regulations as to mode or manner of living that the federal government shall suggest, request or order.

F. To report any violations of any federal or state war violation that I may see, to the officers of the Red Chevron, together with all facts pertaining thereto.

G. To stop or attempt to stop the utterance of any seditious language or arguments that in any way aid or comfort the public enemy.

H. To secure and turn over to the Red Chevron any seditious printed matter that may come into my possession, and to try to locate and secure any that I may hear of.

I. To respond to the request or orders of any regularly appointed police officer, or Army or Navy officer, during any public emergency, should such request be presented to me.

J. To protect any person or persons who in my firm opinion are being unjustly persecuted by citizens, because of their name, creed or nationality.

K. To assist any man in uniform in any way that lies within my power.

L. To help prepare the Red Chevron, so that its work can go on after the war, in the aid of returned soldiers and sailors and their families.

M. To help enforce the federal order against serving intoxicating liquors to men in uniform, and to report to the Red Chevron any violations of this order, together with what data I can secure.

N. To give to the Red Chevron for transmission to the proper authorities of the United States, such information as may come to my knowledge of profiteering, information of alien enemy property, information of alien enemy in my opinion being purposely withheld from the federal government.

O. And to generally deport myself as a patriotic citizen of the United States of America, who is endeavoring to bring the present war to a speedy and a victorious conclusion, and to instill respect for the insignia—THE RED CHEVRON—worn on the breast, into the minds of the public through my manner, courage and fortitude, and to instill the fear of righteous wrath into the hearts of any persons who attempt, through upon violence, in any way, to hinder or interfere with the conduct of this war, or the economic conditions of the nation.

I pledge myself to do all of the above, and to do so help me.

Marshall Breeden, of San Francisco, National Captain of the Army of the Red Chevron, is mobilizing it into concrete form. Marshall Breeden is inspired by a great idea, and already the Army of the Red Chevron numbers many hundreds of members, in many cities and towns and states. It is destined to spread all over the land, this uniting all men under one leadership and under one banner of loyalty.

National Captain Breeden has gathered together to assist him in this wonderful work a committee of the best men of California, whose duties are to supervise the activities of the Red Chevron.

The Red Chevron is entirely self-supporting, each member pays one dollar upon joining and like amount each three months during the year. All of this money goes for home relief and to help sustain the economic conditions of the nation.

"Every" man in America is eligible either to enter the military or naval establishment of the Government or the Red Chevron, and all should do so.

The insignia, a small Red Chevron which members wear on their vests is an honor badge of service recognized by authorities as identifying a man as being willing to serve to help win this war, honor the man with the red chevrons.

The Red Chevron National Headquarters is in the Lick Building, 35 Montgomery street, San Francisco. All men are urged to send their applications for membership there, or to the district officers in charge of their districts, whose names will be furnished upon request.

May the Army of the Red Chevron grow and flourish and become a fine and noble and useful and practical part of our national life.

Auto truck driver with auto machine experience, \$100 month. Vacancies in the service of the depot quartermaster Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.

Laundry workers: Wringer (male) \$60 per month. Checker (male and female) \$52 per month and ration. Vacancies in the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.

Boiling points the real test of gasoline

Some motorists still judge the value of gasoline by the antiquated gravity test. But boiling points are the only real measure of gasoline value.

Low boiling points give easy starting, medium boiling points give quick and smooth acceleration and high boiling points give power and mileage.

As combustion starts with the lowest boiling points and flashes on through the medium to the highest, the chain must be complete for full-powered results.

Only a straight-distilled gasoline can have the continuous, uniform chain of boiling points. Mixtures always have "holes" in them.

Red Crown, the Gasoline of Quality, is a straight-distilled, all-refinery fuel having the full and complete chain of low boiling points for easy starting, medium boiling points for quick and smooth acceleration and high boiling points for power and mileage. Look for the Red Crown sign before you fill.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(California)

T. L. BREE, Special Agt. Standard Oil Co., Richmond, Cal.

BUY
W. S. S.

BUY
W. S. S.



Now's the Time to Buy Time Soon Over

The Eastern's Special Opportunity DOLLAR DOWN
1 lb. ends soon. Buy now and pay only ONE
DOLLAR—balance in small weekly payments.

Suits \$1 Down—Small Wkly Payments
Coats \$1 Down—Small Wkly Payments
Waists \$1 Down—Small Wkly Payments
SKIRTS \$1 Down—Small Wkly Payments

Dresses Furs

\$1 Down—Small Wkly Payments \$1 Down—Small Wkly Payments

OAKLAND'S OLDEST CREDIT STORE

EASTERN OUTFITTING CO. OAKLAND
581 Fourteenth St.

We give American Trading Stamps.

Political Announcements

All political announcements, candidates' cards, advertising, printing, etc., must be paid for in advance. No exceptions to this rule.

Wm. E. Calahan

(Incumbent)

Candidate For Nomination
For The

Assembly EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT

Primary Election

TUESDAY, AUG. 27, 1918

HOW TO AID UNCLE SAM AND MYSELF

Details of War-Savings Benefits to the Govern- ment and the Individual

- Q. How can I help the Government?
- A. By lending it your money through the purchase of War-Savings Stamps.
- Q. What are War-Savings Stamps?
- A. The printed promise of the United States to pay the owner \$5 on January 1, 1923.
- Q. How much do they cost?
- A. \$4.13 in February, one cent more each month thereafter. The difference between this cost price and \$5 being interest at the rate of 4 per cent, compounded four times each year.
- Q. Where can I obtain them?
- A. They are on sale at all Post-offices, all banks and at many stores.
- Q. If it is difficult for me to spare \$4.13 at one time can I obtain Stamps of lower denominations?
- A. Yes. Start with Thrift Stamps at 25 cents each. Sixteen of them fill a Thrift Card which may be exchanged by the addition of 13 or 14 cents, according to the month, for a War-Savings Stamp.
- Q. What is a War-Savings Certificate?
- A. It is the folder given you when you get your first War-Savings Stamp. It has spaces for 23 stamps and when filled should be laid away and another started.
- Q. Suppose I need my money before January 1, 1923?
- A. In cases of emergency you can cash it in at any time, at any Postoffice, for your original investment plus three per cent interest. But this should be done only in case of need.
- Q. Why does the Government need to borrow my money?
- A. Because billions of dollars are needed to carry on the war and much of this money must come from the current savings of the people. The Government wants everyone to have a part in it.
- Q. Why should I invest out of current savings?
- A. Because the people waste too much, spend too much and do not save enough.
- Q. What difference does it make to

THE TERMINAL

GEO. W. RYAN, Publisher and Editor

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

Legal City and County Paper.

Entered as second class matter June 25, 1903, at Richmond, California, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Terms of Subscription: One year, in advance \$2.00; Six months, in advance \$1.00; Three months, in advance \$0.50.

Advertising rates on application.

Legal notices must be paid for on or before delivery of ad for publication. No exception to this rule.

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NOTICE TO VOTERS

A new and complete registration of voters is required by law during the year 1918.

Registration closes, for the purpose of voting at Municipal Elections in town of the Sixth Class, on March 3, 1918; for the purpose of voting at August Primary Election, on July 27th, 1918; for the purpose of voting at the General Election, on October 8th, 1918. No person shall be entitled to vote at any of the above elections unless he registers on or before the above dates. You may register at the County Clerk or any of his deputies.

J. H. WELLS, County Clerk of Contra Costa County.

The following named persons are Registration Deputies:

A. G. Faria, Chief Deputy, City Hall, Richmond.

Mrs. Mary D. Neill, 154 Washington Ave., Richmond.

George K. Drew, 114 Washington Ave., Richmond.

R. R. Vaughn, 420 Macdonald Ave., Richmond.

C. J. Thole, 1228 Macdonald Ave., Richmond.

Mrs. Florilla M. Brown, Stege Branch Library, Richmond.

Miss Frances L. Nesbit, 621 Eissell Ave., Richmond.

A. A. Davidson, City Hall, Richmond.

Mrs. Nellie M. Scott, 635 South 24th Street, Richmond.

J. E. Cryan, 321-6th St., Richmond.

James M. Stewart, Standard Oil Co., Richmond.

Miss Betty Angell, Chamber of Commerce, Richmond.

M. A. Hays, 2202 Macdonald Ave., Richmond.

H. Mackinson, El Cerrito.

W. H. Williams, Grant.

Frank Conlon, El Cerrito.

W. Adams, El Cerrito.

George Valencia, San Pablo.

Frank St. Silva, San Pablo.

SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court of First Township, County of Contra Costa, State of California.

A. E. Blum, Plaintiff, vs. Walter Sutton, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Walter Sutton, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear before me at my office at Martinez, California, in said township, and answer the complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Justice's Court of First Township, County of Contra Costa, State of California, within five days after the service on you of this summons—if it is served within the city and county, township or city in which this action is brought; but within ten days if it is served out of said township or city in the county in which the action is brought; and within twenty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint, as arising under contract or will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of April, 1918.

R. L. ROYER, Justice of the Peace of said Township.

J. H. Wells, and A. E. Bray, Attys for Plaintiff, Martinez, Cal.

(First Pub. May 31; Last Aug 2)

SUMMONS

In the Superior Court of the County of Contra Costa, State of California.

T. Seymour Hall, plaintiff, vs. Patrick Harrison, Manuel Garcia Suza, First Doe, Second Doe and Third Doe, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Contra Costa, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Contra Costa.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Patrick Harrison, Manuel Garcia Suza, First Doe, Second Doe and Third Doe, Defendants.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in the action entitled as above brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Contra Costa, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment against you, for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising under contract or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Contra Costa, State of California, this 22nd day of January, A. D., 1918.

J. H. WELLS, Clerk.

(SEAL)

By S. WELLS, Deputy Clerk.

E. S. Page, Attorney for Plaintiff, Bacon Bldg., Oakland, Cal.

May 8-10t

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Summer Schedule

Daily Except Sunday

Leave Richmond Leave San Quentin

7:30 a.m. 8:15 a.m.

9:30 a.m. 10:15 a.m.

11:30 a.m. 12:15 p.m.

1:30 p.m. 2:15 p.m.

3:30 p.m. 4:15 p.m.

5:30 p.m. 6:15 p.m.

7:00 p.m. 7:45 p.m.

Sundays and Principal Holidays

Leave Richmond Leave San Quentin

7:30 a.m. 8:15 a.m.

9:00 a.m. 9:45 a.m.

10:30 a.m. 11:15 a.m.

12:00 p.m. 12:45 p.m.

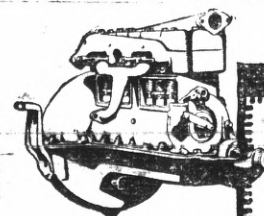
2:00 p.m. 2:45 p.m.

3:30 p.m. 4:15 p.m.

5:30 p.m. 6:15 p.m.

6:30 p.m. 7:15 p.m.

8:00 p.m. 8:45 p.m.



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